Ampsements and Alcetings

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- At 1:30 and 7:45; " Around the BOOTH'S THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8; "The Gamester."
Barry Sullivan.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—At 1:30; "Saratoga." At 8; "Our Boys." GRAND OPERA HOUSE.-" The Pioneer Patriots."

LYCEUM THEATER.—At 1:30 and 8; "Mme. L'Archiduc."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and 8; Variety Performance. PARK THEATER .- At 2 and 8; " Mighty Dollar." PARISIAN VARISTIES .- At 2 and 8. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. - At 2 and 8. THEATER COMIQUE .- At 2 and 8; Variety Performance

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—At 1:30 and 8; "The Gilded Age." WALLACK'S THEATER.—At 1:30 and S; "Girofle-Girofla." Miss Julia Mathews.

AMBRICAN INSTITUTE.-Exhibition. SILMORE'S GARDEN.-Concert METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.-Paintings, Statuary,

AMUSEMENTS - Eleventh Page - 4th, 5th, and 6th columns BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS - Tenth Page - 6th col NAMES AND ROOMS—Eleventh Page—2d and 3d columns.
BOARD AND ROOMS—Eleventh Page—2d columns.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Eleventh Page—2d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Eleventh Page—1st column.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Eleventh Page—2d column.
DORFORATION NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column.
DANOING ACADEMIES—Night Page—5th column.
DENTISTEY—Eleventh Page—1st column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—Tenth Page—6th column; Eleventh
Page—1st column;

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Page-1st column.

DRY GOODS-Fifth Page-2d column

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-Fifth Page-4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

EUROPEAN HOTELS-Fifth Page-5th and 6th columns.

From 1930 S. Eleventh Page-6th column.

EXCUSIONS—Eleventh Page—6th column.
FIRANCIAL—Tenth Page—6th column.
FIRANCIAL—Tenth Page—6th column.
FURNITELE—Second Page—5th column.
HELP WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—6th column.
HOUES—Eleventh Page—3th column.
HOUSIS AND FARMS WANTED—Fifth Page—2d column.
ICE CREAM—Eleventh Page—2d column.
INSTRUCTION—Ninth Page—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th col-

UMBER.
LAW SCHOOLS—Ninth Page—5th column.
LAW SCHOOLS—Ninth Page—5th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—Second Page—6th column.
HARLIE AND SLATE MANTELS—Eleventh Page—6th column.
HARLIAGES AND DEATHS—Secenth Page—6th column.
HICCLLIANEOUS—Second Page—5th column: Treel/th
Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

BARRIAGES AND DEATHS—Screeth Page—6th column: Treelith Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns; Page—6th column: Treelith Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns; New Problems—Elghh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns; Math Page—1st column.

LAME 61ASS INSURANCE—Fifth Page—6th column.

EAST 51AST FOR SALE—CITY—Fifth Page—1st column: REGORINS—Fifth Page—1st column: COUNTRY—Fifth Page—1st column: AUCTION SALES—Fifth Page—2d column: To Exchange—Fifth Page—2d column: To Exchange—Fifth Page—2d column: REGIONS NOTICES—Scond Page—6th column.

BALES BY AUCTION—Eleventh Page—2d column.

BALES BY AUCTION—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

GIR columns.

FFECIAL NOTICES—Screnth Page—6th column.

STATIONERY—Second Page—5th column.

STAMBOATS AND RAILEOADS—Fifth Page—2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th columns. and 5th country. Elecenth Page-1st column.

STRAMERS, Grean-Elecenth Page-3d column.

SUMMER RETHEATS-Elecenth Page-3d column.

STRAMERS-Second Page-5th column; Ninth Page-5th column;

column.

To LET-CITY PROPERTY-Fifth Page-2d column;

BROOKLYN-Fifth Page-2d column; COUNTRY-Fifth Page-2d column.

FO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Fifth Page-2d column.

Businces Notices.

OVER \$3,000,000 Cash Assets-The TRAVEL-Best Mode of Free Proof Building, New York,

RIEHLE BROS.' RAILROAD TRACK SCALE, AS USE BREMMEL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.

FROM THE COUNTRY. - Families returning, Mr. Rockwood, Photographer, S39 Broad-way, has returned to-the city. He will be in the sky light room and give personal attention to the posing of sitters, daily, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Co. certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN'S (formerly Velpean's) Diatributa Erview, used with unfailing success diace the choicin of 1882. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & Co., New York.

Ear Discharges and Partial Deafness successfully treated by br. Harrian and a cure guaranteed. No feed consisted until the most convincing evidence of improvement has been realized. Office, 27 West Twenty-sixth-st., near Broadway.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST FROULE.—THE TRIBUND has it. The fact is demonstrated by the published figures and it was four months after their pair fleation before its stunned tivuls were able to utter even a bald denial. The superior circulation is shown in the orders of the American News Company, of the New-York News Company, of the New-York News Company, or the Union News Company, and all the other heavy dealors; in the certificates of the advertising azents, and in the official report of the Postmaster of the city to the Postmaster-General. The authorities refuse to permit the further publication of the figures, on account of the complaints of rivals; but it is known that they continue down to midsummer to exhibit the same relative preportions as when first aunounced, last April. The orders of the news companies shown and new demonstrate that The Tributy's daily circulation is grater than the combined daily circulations of both World and Tribut, while its WEEKIY is larger than the combined weekler of all its city fivals. Advertisers who want farther information on these points have only be call at The Tribut Ne Publication Office, or see the article "Of Interest to Advertisers," among the Special Notices on the next page.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per sanum. REMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

Daily Tribune. 20c. 30c. 40c. 60c. and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY Tribune. 25 and 50 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR. . I he large Agures indicate the days of the month: - the small one

	Sun.	Mou.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
8 MT	5 ten 12 255 19 262 26 269	6 349 13 756 20 263 27 279	7 250 14 207 21 244 28 271	1 244 8 251 15 258 22 265 29 272	16 199 23 166	3 246 10 23 17 260 24 267	4 247 11 254 18 261 25 258

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Turkey was making war preparations in Albania and on the Danube. = An 81-ton gun was tested at Woolwich. = The Ultramontanes in the Bavarian Diet were preparing to cer sure the Ministry. — Fraulein won the Doncaster Cup. — Cardinal McCloskey received the customary ring from the Pope.

DOMESTIC.-The State Democratic Convention declared for reform, specie payments, and keeping the public faith, and against a third term and sumptuary laws; John Bigelow was nominated for Secretary of State, Lucius Robinson for Controller, Charles S. Fairchild for Attorney-General, Charles N. Ross for Treasurer, J. D. Van Buren for Engineer, C. H. Walrath for Canal Commissioner, Rodney R. Crowley for Prison Inspector; adjourned sine die. ___ A call was issued for \$5,000,000 Five-Twenties. = Reverdy Johnson and John Lee Carroll spoke to 15,000 people at a Democratic meeting in Baltimore. — Secretary Delano and Frank H. Smith were the last witnesses before the Red Cloud Commission. = Indictments were found in Buffalo against Geo. D. Lord, Thaddeus C. Davis, and six others, for canal frauds. The school-ship St. Mary went aground at New-London. - Mr. Moody lectured on " Heaven" at Northfield, ____ The 200th anniversary of the Deerfield massacre was celebrated. Yellow fever was raging at Howell's Station on Pen-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Private dispatches received in New-York give information of tempests and floods Mr. Fairchild has already been tried as on the Southern coast, especially at Galveston. Texas, == Mr. Beecher was offered a public recepends, and he can do better service than tion by prominent Brooklyn citizens, but expressed a desire to have no demonstration. — White and Douglass, produce commission merchants, failed, The creditors of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham met. The assets were stated to be \$93,011 82, the liabilities, \$85,259. The funeral of Wm. H. Nash, who was killed by the aerial-ladder accident, was held. ____ Gold, 11614, 116, 11614. Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 86 cents.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts sooler and cloudy weather, with areas of rain.

In this city yesterday the day was cool and cloudy. growing cold at night; thermometer, 65°, 66°, 50°.

Another Democratic Convention is arrayed on the side of an honest currency. Nebraska stands by New-York, Maine, and Maryland in declaring for Hard Money and Reform.

Mr. Beecher has done the wisest possible thing in declining the proposed reception at the Academy of Music. His friends will be equally wise, if they now cease to compel public attention afresh to the late scandals.

It is significant that Prince Gortschakoff observed to ex President Thiers during their recent interview, that Turkey must eventually grant self-government to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The desperate condition of Turkey, without money, credit, or allies, renders it probable that the Russian Minister's opinion will be justified at no distant day.

The Democratic candidate for Attorney-General starts with a good recommendation to public favor. Our dispatches tell of his success in securing indictments against eight members of the Canal Ring in Buffalo. In no way can he serve his State or his party better than by making an example of these men. Their conviction would be worth more than any dozen campaign speeches.

The lavish expenditure of metropolitan churches in securing good or popular music has been a subject of a great deal of comment, but much has been said without a knowledge of the facts adequate for expression of intel igent opinion. The theme is treated with full and interesting details in an article printed today on our fourth page. It will be seen that the largest annual salary paid a choir organist in this city is \$2,500, and that the largest paid a singer is \$1,500; while the total amount paid by churches for their choics is not less than half a million dollars a year.

The Democrats of Maryland are fighting a battle in which they deserve sympathy and success. Their platform calls for an honest Money Senator was perfectly happy at the currency, the subordination of the military to prospect of being reënforced by ten thousand the civil power, equal rights, religious freedom and free education; and on this platform they have nominated unexceptionable candidates. The reports of the speeches of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and the Hon, John Lee Carroll, candidate for Governor, which we publish to-day, give an interesting insight into the spirit of the canvass. Mr. Johnson makes an carnest and eloquent protest against the intolerant spirit which seeks to defeat Mr. Carroll simply because of his religious faith. Mr. Carroll notices the irrelevant religious issue only to say that he has ever been opposed to any division of the school fund among religious denominations, and then presents a strong indictment against the Administration for the many misdeeds which have brought it into disrepute in the eyes of the honest voters | Tilden's past record, patriotic citizens, of whatof the country. Maryland is one of the States in which the Democrats are on the right track.

Reports from Pennsylvania indicate that the rag-money men who committed the late Democratic Convention to the policy of inflation did not count without their host. The letter of our correspondent in Philadelphia which is printed to-day, is laden with sorrowful tidings for these who have hoped that Pennsylvania would not fall a victim to the soft-money epidenic which has seized upon Ohio, and thrown Allen and Cary into delirium. The worst of it is, that a great deal of the reported demoralization is chargeable to the cowardice of the advocates of hard money in both parties. When some Republican newspapers suppress their real sentiments for fear of offending inflationists in their own ranks, and others try to twist the financial plank of their own platform into the shape of a demand for inflation, the prospect is indeed black. The best means of improving the situation in Pennsylvania is in the hands of the friends of honest currency in Ohio. A big majority for Hayes would bring time-serving politicians all over the country back to

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The chaotic condition of parties finds fresh illustration in yesterday's nominations. Last week the Republicans took a man who has voted against them every time since 1871, for Treasurer, and another who has just left the service of their Administration because of incompatibility of temper, for Controller. Now the Democrats head their ticket with one of Abraham Lincoln's foreign ministers, whom the Republicans vainly sought for the same place the week before, and propose for Controller another conspicuous anti-Slavery and Union man, who has twice already defeated Democrats for the same office. When the man who fought the Democracy from 1860 to 1865, and defeated Sanford E. Church by thirty thousand majority is recalled by Democrats to his old Republican place, it is clear that the seed of 1872 is still bearing fruit. Parties may-as some believe-be falling to pieces; but this looks a good deal more as if one of them were reorganizing, and doing it in the shrewdest way. There is really a flavor of Silas Wright in this ticket;

Secretory of State.....John Bigelow. Controller Lucius Romason. Attorney-General CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD. Trison Inspector. RODNEY R. CROWLEY.
The independent voters of the past two

years have great reason to congratulate themselves upon this ticket, as well as upon the one chosen at Saratoga last week. It was a great gain when, a year ago, the politics of the Empire State could be lifted to such a hight as to force the selection of men like John A. Dix and Samuel J. Tilden as the standard bearers of their respective parties. It is an equal if not greater gain when a year later the parties are forced cipal debts of our day are, relatively at least, by the attitude of these same independent a greater injury to the populations afflicted by voters, whom both sides are courting, to place in nomination such eminently respectable tickets as are now before the people of the State. We are quite positive that the policy of indiscriminate mud-throwing will not be expe-

dient in this campaign. Some of the Syracuse candidates are ex ceptionally good, and all of them are respectable. It is a great pity that a man like Mr. O'Conor could not have been drafted into the Attorney-Generalship; but indebtedness which rests upon the population deputy, he has the canal fight at his fingers' any ordinarily available candidate whom Convention could have taken for place. He was himself earnestly Mr. O'Conor, until that gentleman positively refused-a sufficient indication of the sort of work he thinks ought to be done in the Attorney-General's office. Mr. Bigelow's nomination will command the votes of thousands of citizens who care more for reform than for party,

who are grateful for the splendid service he

has already rendered as head of the Canal Commission, and who believe that a reform like this will be best prosecuted by the men who began it. He is a gentleman of the highest personal character; a Republican throughout the war and long afterwards, and a man of spotless record. Lucius Robinson has served two terms as Controller of the State, and is well qualified for the duties of that post. He is not a 3.65 man. Originally a Free Soil Democrat of the school of Silas Wright and Azariah C. Flagg, he was first elected to the Controllership on the Union ticket in 1861 by more than one hundred thousand majority, and reëlected in 1863 to the same office by about thirty thousand majority.

The independent voters have reason to congratulate themselves even more on the platforms than the tickets. The Republicans made tardy correction of their last year's misdeeds, and, with the exception of an absurd approval of an administration which has been ruining them, presented a platform to which little objection can be urged. The Democrats have manfully resisted the temptations to avoid placing themselves in antagonism with the crazy inflationists of Ohio and Pennsylvania, have fairly reaffirmed the platform of 1872, on which they supported Horace Greeley, and made even more emphatic their own explicit hard-money plank of a year ago. In addition to these expressions of sound financial sentiment, the platform truly ascribes the present depression of business to "the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated, and irredeemable currency; enormous and ill-adjusted Municipal, State, and Federal taxation, and extravagance, waste, and peculation in the administration of publie affairs." As platforms have run of late years, that adopted yesterday at Syracuse may be credited with combining many merits with few faults.

When Gov. Allen heard of the inflationist victory in the Pennsylvania Convention, he said it would help him not less than ten thousand votes. The venerable Ex-Hard camp followers. It would be a shame if the Democratic party should lose votes in the State of New-York by a manly declaration for honest money, and we do not think they will.

We notice that the Syndicate, with their usual astuteness, have made a further subscription of five millions to the new loan. which we are sure they would not have done had the New-York Democrats trackled to inflation as the Pennsylvanians did at Erie. Gov. Tilden can well afford to take the responsibility for the doings of this convention. Neither Reform nor the cause of Honest Money has lost its ring in his hands. The campaign opens with appearances much in his favor. It is matter for general congratulation that, in view of yesterday's work and Gov. ever party, can view the prospect of Democratic success in New-York without alarm.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The letter which we publish in other columns, contaming startling statistics concerning the growth of the indebtedness of the principal cities of the United States, tells its own story. The Tribune has been constant in denouncing the immoral and dangerous practice of heaping up indebtedness for posterity to take care of-a policy which has already in more cases than one terminated in practical repudiation, has invariably encouraged extravagance and fraud, and carries in its train evils scarcely less than those which attend paper money itself. Paper money and debt are reted to each other as Jupiter and Juno, being at once brother and sister and husband and wife. The great expounders of Political Economy, from David Hume and Adam Smith down to John Stuart Mill and the late Prof. Cairnes, have without exception denounced public debts and advocated their reduction and ex tinction.

In "The Wealth of Nations," the first edi tion of which was printed just a century ago, Adam Smith speaks at considerable length of "the enormous debts which at present oppress, "and will in the long run probably rain, all the great nations of Europe." Again he says: When national debts have once been accumulated to a certain degree, there is scarce, I believe, a single instance of their having been fairly and completely paid. The liberation of the public revenue, if it has ever been brought about at all, has always been brought about by a bankruptcy."

Hume's remarks on this subject, which are contained in his essay "Of Public Credit," are still more forcible and to the point than those of Smith. He tells us that it was the common practice of ancient nations to hoard up treasures beforehand for the necessities of war. without trusting to extraordinary impositions, much less to borrowing in times of disorder and confusion. The modern expedient of mortgaging the public revenues appears to him ruinous beyond all controversy." If the abuses of treasures be dangerous, those of mortgaging are certain and inevitable. "It would scarcely be more imprudent to give "a prodigal son a credit in every banker's "shop in London, than to empower a states-"man to draw bills in this manner upon pos-"terity." With the career of "statesman' Tweed fresh in our memory, and the City Debt perpetually reminding us of him, this observation must carry conviction to the mind of every New-Yorker. Hume observes that "there has a strange supineness, from long custom, creeped into all ranks of men with regard to public debts, not unlike what divines so vehemently complain of with regard to their religious doctrines." How little in this respect has the world changed since 1752!

There can be no doubt, we think, that the multitudinous State, town, county, and municipal debts of our day are, relatively at least, them than the Public Debt itself. Certainly it would be of far greater benefit to the cities of the country to get rid of their \$500,000,000 of net indebtedness than to be freed from the taxes they pay on account of a corresponding portion of the National Debt. Ricardo, writing in 1820, called the National Debt of Great Britain "one of the most terrible scourges which was ever invented to afflict a nation." If we cannot speak with equal severity of the of New-York City, then is the amount of taxation imposed on a people a matter of utter indifference.

John Stuart Mill strongly advocates war taxes in preference to war loans, and argues in favor of maintaining a surplus revenue for the reduction of the Public Debt. He has the following on the proposition, so often heard in these days, to let the money "fructify in the pockets of the people" instead of using it in paying off the Public Debt:

against levying taxes unnecessarily for purposes of un-productive expenditure, but not against paying of a national debt. For, what is meant by the word fructify! If it means snything it means productive employment; and as an argument against taxation, we must understand is to assert that if the amount were left with the people they would save it and convert it into capital. It is probable, indeed, they would save a part, but extremely improbable that they would save the whole; while if taken by taxation and employed in paying off debt the whole is saved and made productive. To the fundholder who reselves the payment it is already capital, not revenue, and he will make it " fructify," that it may continue to afford him an income. The objection, therefore, is not only groundless, but the real argument is on the other side. The amount is much more certain of fructifying if it is not "left in the pockets of the people."

We could fill every column of THE TRIBUNE for days in succession with declarations and arguments similar to those above quoted against the policy of contracting and perpetnating public indebtedness. Nevertheless it is extremely improbable we could by doing so stop the increase of the City Debt.

CHARLKY ROSS AND THE POLICE. The disclosures of the Westervelt trial are of a very different sort from those anticipated, and concern the public in quite another way than through its interest in the Ross family. At last the mystery of this miserable business seems about to be unfolded, and if it is not

blame of his final loss where it rightly belongs. For nearly a year the whole nation, it is safe to say, was interested in the hopeless search for this child; and the cause of the intense and universal excitement was not merely sympathy with the parents of the boy, but the threatened danger to every other child. Everybody felt that the kidnapping of Charley Ross was the inauguration of a new and terrible crime among us, which, if successful, might strike at the happiness or life of any household to-morrow. It was apparently incredible that a child could be abducted and hid for months in a city like New-York and Philadelphia, in defiance of the combined efforts of public and private police forces, impelled to their work not only by duty but enormous rewards; in defiance, too, of eager scrutiny and search by every honest citizen; so incredible, in short, that the public, supposing that the police were of course using their atmost sugarity and resources, attributed exceptional cuming to the kidaapoers, who

were popularly supposed to be a band of ex-

pert English thieves with confederates in Canada or London. They were in reality two ordinary New-York ruffians. How did the police conduct the search? Let them speak for themselves. Capt. Heins, Chief of the Philadelphia detective force, testides that the case was put into his hands the day after the abduction; that, instead of at once communicating with the Superintendent of the New-York Police, he first learned that he knew of it at all a month after it occurred. Precisely one month after Charley Ross was stolen, Capt. Heins and our own police had reason to believe that Mosher and Douglass were the abductors. These men were known to a dozen officers on the New-York force; their haunts, companions, habits were known; they were continually passing and repassing from New-York to Philadelphia, mailing letters at Elizabeth, Trenton, and Newark to Mr. Ross demanding ransom, and threatening that the "child should be utterly annihilated" if it were not paid. There was not a day, probably, when Capt. Heins could not have arrested these men. He was in daily communication with the heart-broken father; knew that the family of the child were spending their money like water in efforts which he knew to be utterly futile: that they were going from one end of the country to the other, to Maine, to California, to England again and again, to look at children, when Charley Ross was in Mosher's and girl; at first by a hand-breadth, now by a children, when Charley Ross was in Mosher's keeping. On Sept. 11, he says, (two months after the child's loss) he received a letter from Superintendent Walling stating the facts conship with their children, and tried to look at the candidate of the control of t cerning Mosher. These were not to be made known to Mr. Ross nor to the committee of citizens in Philadelphia, who had offered \$20,000 reward, lest the information should be given to a certain private detective company. The facts of the case he put into the hands of two friends of his own, who did not know Mosher, to "run the thing out." They were carefully kept secret from other members of the police. Heins, with his two favorites, according to his own evidence, "run the thing out," and, not being able to find the child, still kept the facts secret, in the hope of securing the reward, although the whole country was in a ferment, although the father of the child was accused of bigamy, adultery, and the murder of the boy, until mind as well as body gave way under the load of grief and anxiety, and he became insane. All this Capt. Heins saw and knew, and, according to his own statement, he interfered to keep the letters of the kidnappers and every other clew from the public. Nor did be ever hint to Mr. Ross that Mosher and Douglass were concerned in the abduction until they were shot in December. Here is a plain statement from the mouth of

the chief Philadelphia detective. Perhaps that officer can set himself right: if so, it is advisable he should do so. If not, the fact remains that the chiefs of the police force of two cities, out of a greedy desire for reward, and jealousy of other officials, bid their knowledge and dallied with incompetent agents in the search until it was too late, and both child and robbers slipped through their fingers.

The story is worse than that of the abduetion. Mosher and Douglass who took the child for \$20,000 were but two ruffians, and are gone to their account; but the police who for \$20,000 suffered him to remain in their clutches are still our paid and only protection against

ondition and management of American homes

THE YOUNG FOLKS AT HOME. We told the story the other day of the usual

as they appear to foreigners and to outsiders of any kind; of the obscure and subordinate place given in them and in society to the old people, and the too-pronounced, arrogant position of the young. We have had many reminders since then that there was another side the story. Of course there is another side. One can find an apology for every mistake and a reason for every crime, somewhere, in blood, birth, or circumstance; and as this misplacement of the old and young, this upsetting, as our German friends would call it, is a serious evil in our domestic life, and growing more serious with every year, it might be worth our while to look at it critically from both sides. Just now the young people are flocking back from their Summer wanderings, and in every home there is a pleasant buzz of preparation for the coming Winter. There is a vague planning of domestic work, and a We sometimes, indeed, hear it said that the amount laying down of schedules of the expenses and We sometimes, indeed, hear it said that the amount laying down of schedules of the expenses and shah on his tour of Europe, has been giving some as should rather be left to "fructify in the pockets of the amusements for the season. To a business count of his experiences. His view of a literary dispute

man these domestic details seem small enough affairs. What is the part which father or mother takes in the "sociables" or dances, or the place allotted to the old grandmother in the house, compared to the shrinkage of value in cottons, or a fall in stocks ? Yet it is precisely these things, and the spirit that underlies them, and not the income he can spend on his family, which will make of his children men, and not brutes, and give to his life and theirs that finer quality which no money can It is of no use to send the boy to Yale, and

to Europe for three or four years after he has

graduated, or to build a palace on Murray Hill ready for him and his bride when the young prince shall choose to marry. He may spend his thousands like a prince, and be a Mezzofanti in tongues, and know art thoroughly, and be able to put his finger on a genuine antique among a thousand imitations; but you can never make of him a fine gentleman. Has he not known since he was a boy the poor, scantily kept house in the back street where his grandfather, the old saddler, and his wife live, and seen, when the poor old man comes to his father's house, how he is huddled out of sight of the gay company? Did he ever once know him to be asked to dine with the bankers and statesmen who are his father's guests? Has he not since he was a baby been suffered made known what was the precise fate of the to treat him with impertinence and neglect poor little victim, we are enabled to place the simply because the old man was poor? How can all the books or society of his later life teach him the real value of the money jingling in his pocket, or give him the instinct of veneration to age, or make him innately less a vulgar snob? This boy, with his saddle-making ancestor, is an extreme case perhaps. But we all know innumerable cases in every class where the parent has made sacrifices to urge the child up to higher levels in culture or society, and the child, having gained them, is ashamed of the father and mother left behind. The shame may be kindly concealed, or cruelly shown, but in any case it is felt by the old man and woman, and is bitter as death. It is not always snobbish vulgarity or false

pride, however, which brings on the separation

between parent and child; nor is it always lack of affection or respect from the young people. There is the good old Parson Parr and his wife-what have they not done for their boy and girl? They have made a doctor of young Harry and given Mary an education which fits her to conduct the best school in the town. The money it cost put them to ore straits; but if it had cost their lives, no doubt they would not have complained. The only thing they would not give was the effort to make themselves companions to their children; to gain, by reading, intercourse with current events, or enforced sympathy with their tastes, a higher kinship than that of blood. There was no reason why they should not have kept pace with the young people; old Mr. Parr is a man of keener judgment and sounder sense than the chatty young dector; the mother has certainly as numble and ready a wit as her daughter; there is no reason, we say, why the old people should take the old husks of theologie dogmas or village gossip on which to feed their irtellects, and leave to their children the grain of living ideas and the knowledge growing into sight with each day. Of course to keep up such companionship requires effort, and effort too at that season of middle age when a man usually finds the simple work of making a living enough to exhaust his force and vitality. A few years ago when the old parson had finished his sermons and parochial calls, and his wife the week's cooking and sewing they were little in the humor to read Carlyle with liarry, or to go out to see him scuil against Joe Pratt, or to plan pienics or nutting-parties for Mary. For the want of just such efforts they fell apart from the boy the world through their young eyes, they would find the children able now to make allowance for their quieter saddened vision. Instead of being thrust into the back rooms of the house and out of the current of thought, taste, and amusement, they would go on hand in hand with them, until the older grasp should weaken, and the gray-headed comrade be laid to rest.

While all that we have urged against the selfishness and arrogance of the young folks is strictly true, the other side of the story is just as true and unpalatable. Instinct and dependence command the love of a child for the carent while it is a child; but when the child begins to see with a man's eyes, the father and mether must be ready to meet at every point the critical judgment of those eyes, or the love will change to a familiar pity. Mere gratitude to the mother who nursed him and the father who gave him life will not hinder him from seeing that they are vulgar, truckling, or false. Nor is it wise to rely too much, as most parents do, on that gratitude. It is not half so strong as the affection founded on sympathy and respect, and it should not be. The child did not ask to be brought into the world, and when brought it was the duty of

the parent to nourish it—no special favor.

If old folks and young folks in the homes where THE TRIBUNE enters will give a little earnest thought to these matters, the coming Winter will be a happier one, whether stocks or incomes go up or down.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, Va., will deliver the oration at the unvailing of Foiey's statue of Stonewall Jackson in that city. The ceremonies will take place in the early part of October.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, since her arrival in princifield, Iil., has given many indications of a restoraion to health. She rides out frequently, is cheerful, and nanifests much gratification at meeting her former

Mr. Jefferson Davis was taken quite ill after he arrived at Kansas City on Monday, owing to his un-Mr. John Bright received a deputation of

caders of the Liberal party recently at Manchester, and made an address. He expressed himself as quite hopeful of the prospects of the Laberal party in the House of Commons and in the country. A statue of the Grand Duke Charles Augus-

tus, the friend of Schiller and Goethe, was unvailed at Weimar on the 1st inst. The Emperor William and representatives of the Universities of Jena and a large crowd Garibaldi, in acknowledging a portrait of Bismarck which had been sent him, wrote: "You have sent me a likeness of Bismarck, stamped with a grandeur and truthfulness unparalleled. You have theroughly understood this great and illustrious man, to whom the world is indebted for those noble moral battles which, more than the material ones, will hurl to the dust the sacerdotal hydra of falsehood."

Victor Hugo replied thus to an invitation from the American Rifle Team to be present at the Contennial celebration: "I cannot say whether I shall be able next year to accept your honorable invitation. I hope so, and most sincerely. I should be happy to salute with you the grand date. July is an illustrious month—it saw the Bastille fall in France and the Rapublic born in America. I thank you most heartily, and shake your cordial hands."

A Persian nobleman, who accompanied the

is interesting. He says: "What shocks me in these with is that they do not make themselves useful in their country, and that they waste their talents on childish things. rry, and that they waste their taions on children taings.

For instance, I found them disputing in an exciting manner over a question of very meager importance—namely, the reputation of an old Greek poet, whose native courty or the time of his death no one who has lived during the last 2,000 years has been able to discover. Both sides admitted that he was an excellent poet; the only question to be decided was how much merit was to be attributed to him. God preserve me from ever bringing upon myself the enmity of the consors of this poet, whom a solourn of 2,000 years in the tomb has not been able to protect from hatred so implacable."

Some fresh mementoes of the visit of Peter the Great to England have recently been discovered is Great Tower-st., London. They consist of a sideboard, bookease and an iron chest, the work of His Majesty. The sideboard is of dark-colored oak, and richly carved In breadth it is 6 feet 10 inches, in depth 1 foot 10 inches. The whole rests on a plinth with conventional foliaga. The middle shelf or sideboard has two drawers, and is supported by two balusters with caps. The bookcase is about 4 feet 6 inches in breadth and 4 feet 8 inches high, consisting first of a molded plinth, resting on the floor, with two sides, and center divisions to support three shelves. These uprights also support a richly-u nice ornamented with conventional acanthus leaves and flowers. The two sides and central division have in front pilasters, with grotesque lions' heads, flowers and foliage, and in the center of them are colored the Russian Coats of Arms and Heraldic shields. The wrought-iron chees is in length 1 foot 11 inches; in breadth 1 foot and ½ as

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Illinois Republican State Committee has decided to conduct the campaign this Fall on a straight party issue, asking no aid from outsiders.

The latest Presidential ticket is proposed by The Prairie du Chien Courter of Wisconsin, and is as follows: For President, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden of New-York; for Vice-President, Gov. William R. Taylor of Wiscontin.

The Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts has invited Mr. Edward Avery of Braintree to preside at their party Convention in Worcester on Wednesday next. Of course the Convention will renominate Gov. Gaston by acclamation. There is talk of putting Gen. Bartlett, or some other independent Republican, on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans are doing their best to help the Democrats, and the latter will make their nominations with the enthusiasm of ex-pected victory at the polls.

There are unmistakable signs that the coat of whitewash which the Indian Commissioners are preparing for Mesers. Delano and Smith won't do those Christian patriots a bit of good. Even so zealous an elministration journal as The Springfield Union says of the proposed dose of kalsomine: "It will se rather difficonvince the average citizen that the Department which has express charge of Indian matters is not responsible for their management. If dishonest people are going to steal at their will while in the employ of the In-terior Department, what is that Department for !"

Another Presidential candidate has been rated out of the list by the only paper in the United States which supports' Senator Morton's claims for the White House. The Indianapolis Journal thus disposes of Gen. Sherman : " We doubt whether Gen. Sherman la a Presidential aspirant. But if he really is, he will doubtless be disappointed. The popular estimate of him is that he is brilliant, versatile and ready, but wanting in strong and steady qualities-in short, of rather an erratio and unbalanced character. Gen. sherman has served the country well, and deserves well of it, but he is not the sert of man for President. However, aside from the question of his threes, bis known sympathy with the Catholic Charch, of which his wife is a member, puts him out of the list of possible caudidates."

The California Republicans, like their brethren in the East, are anxious for the prodigals to return to the fold. The Alla California, the leading Republican organ in Sen Francisco, calls upon the Independents to come back into the party, and assures them that "there is no disposition on the part of the Republican party to mber past differences." There is reason to that the Independents will not listen to this soductive nvitation. They left the party because it was corrupt, and they will be in no hurry to return until the managers like Sarrent and Gorham have been kicked out, and a disposition shown for a thorough reform in other direc-tions. Party managers everywhere are in a fair way to learn that the Independent voters are not 1 jing awake nights devising means for getting back into the party

Senator Bayard of Delaware wrote a letter to a Democratic friend in Maine, a few weeks ago which has just come to light. In it he says: "The crying need of a wise and judicious management of our finances, and the restoration of a stable currency, which shall be the standard of value in the dealings of our people, and be of intrinsic value in itself, is almost universally admitted, and it would seem impossible that any honest, earnest, and intelligent advocate of a sound currency on the basis of gold and silver coin, shall be now willing to rely longer on the empty promises of a political

Gen. S. F. Cary, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, has an unpleasant rep-utation now as an unscrupulous demagogue, and a discovery which The Cincinnati Commercial has just made s not calculated to lessen it any. The General is very severe in his speeches on the "coupon clippers," and to particularly happy in shouting, "O, I wish I owned some bonds!" Well, it seems he does own some, \$25,500 worth of them. There are facts connected with his ownership of them which are not creditable either. He received the above amount of money on the day before Christmas last year for a house and lot on the site selected for the new post-office. When the Auditor asked him for his return showing that he was taxable for that he had invested the money in U. 8, bonds, which were not taxable. Of course he had a right to do it; but he denounces men for doing the same thing, calling them "bloated bondholders," and urges the people to rise up against the men who have their peckets full of money and yet pay no taxes. He is a good sample of a loud-mouthed inflationist. sum of money in the following Spring, Cary replied that

THE STATE CANVASS.

Ex-Speaker McGuire says he will be heard from during the coming campaign. "Lo! from the tombs a doleful sound." Judge Tappen of the Second Judicial Dis-

trict is not likely to be renominated, and among the can-didates spoken of as his successor is Mr. Eugene A. Brewster of Newburgh. The Journal of that city says if the Democrats put up Mr. Brewster, the Republicans may conclude not to make a nomination. The Republicans of the Fifth Judicial Dis-

triet have nominated the Hon. James Noxon for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a graduate of Union College, and has practiced law in Syracuse for about 35 years. He was one of the first to join the Republican party, and has served two terms as State Senator. He is about 56 years of age. The Republicans of the XIIth Senatorial Dis-

trict have nominated Mr. Thomas Coleman, President of the First National Bank of Troy, for State Senator, He is a very popular man, and it is thought his nomination to them two years ago because they were short-lighted enough to nominate so objectionable a man as Isaac V The Republicans of the XXIst Senatorial

District have nominated ex-Assemblyman Benjamin Doolittle for State Senator. The Osvego Times says of him: "Mr. Doolittle's duties in the Senate will not be new to him by any manner of means. He served this district in the Assembly of 1869, was for many years one of the most efficient, members of our Common Council, as he also was of the Board of Education, and it is universally conceded that he was one of the most efficient Mayors this city has ever had."

PUBLIC OPINION.

If the working men know what is good for them, they will avoid the demagogues who preach infla-tion and repudiation as they would an army of Sictian bandits, or a fleet of pirates.—(Chicago Times (lud.))

The people, as it happens, before they can get control of their own financial affairs, must first put the Radical rogues out of office. That is where the financial issue comes in; and that is what the people will do.—[Pittsburgh Post (Dem.) Quack money is what THE NEW-YORK TRIB-

UNE now calls greenbacks. If this is persisted in the word quack will be regarded as having a very different signification from what the dictionaries say of it. In place of being a disparaging term it will become one of respect and praise.— Dubuque Telegraph (Dem.) Ames is satisfied, Pierrepont is satisfied, Grant is satisfied, and one selling will stay a home. If anybody wants a first-class outrage mill, wire 2ll the modern improvements in machinery, cheap for cash, apply any time within the next twelve months to U. & Grant, Washington, D. C.—[Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

Grant, Washington, D. C.—Prinise quantum a fine (tag.)

If the blacks want to preserve their liberties they must defend them. Where they are not the agree-sors they have every right to stand up and strike back, and strike back, and when they commence doing this is earnest their rights will be respected by the fire-calculation of the commence of the control of the calculation of the calculat